US009189400B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Kim

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,189,400 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Nov. 17, 2015**

(54) **HYBRID ACTIVE MEMORY PROCESSOR SYSTEM**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/082,713**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 18, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0075119 A1 Mar. 13, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 12/955,028, filed on Nov. 29, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,589,628.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 12/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G06F 12/0802*** (2013.01); ***G06F 12/0877*** (2013.01); *G06F 2212/601* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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Kevin Verbrugge, USPTO Notice of Allowance and Fee(s) Due, U.S. Appl. No. 12/955,028, Date Mailed Jul. 18, 2013, 13 pages.

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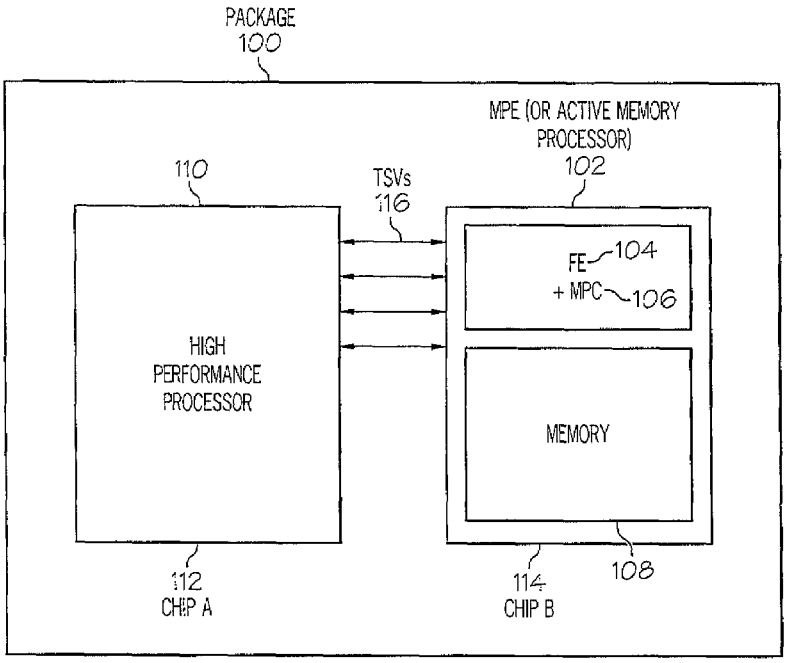
(57) **ABSTRACT**

In general, the present invention relates to data cache processing. Specifically, the present invention relates to a system that provides reconfigurable dynamic cache which varies the operation strategy of cache memory based on the demand from the applications originating from different external general processor cores, along with functions of a virtualized hybrid core system. The system includes receiving a data request, selecting an operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm, and processing the data request based on the selected operational mode. The present invention is further configured to enable processing core and memory utilization by external systems through virtualization.

20 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



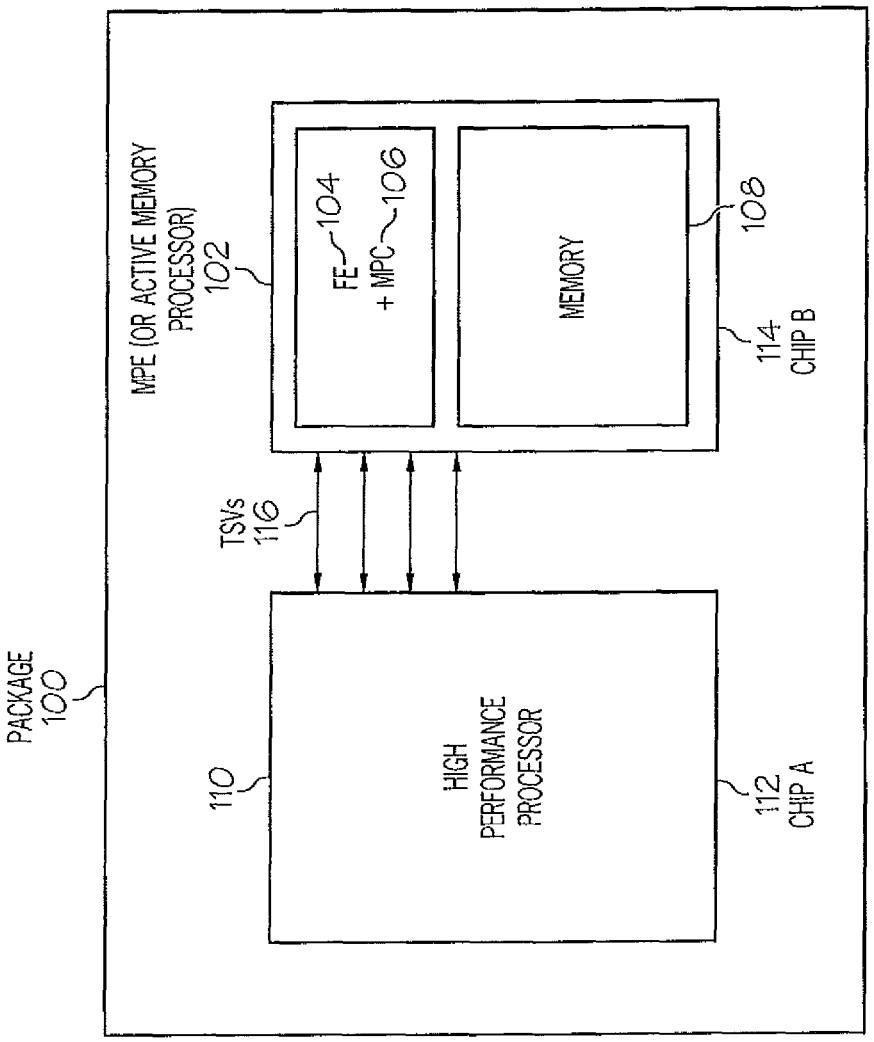

PACKAGE
100
MPE (OR ACTIVE MEMORY PROCESSOR)
102
FE
104
+ MPC
106
MEMORY
108
114
CHIP B
TSVs
116
110
HIGH PERFORMANCE PROCESSOR
112
CHIP A

FIG. 1

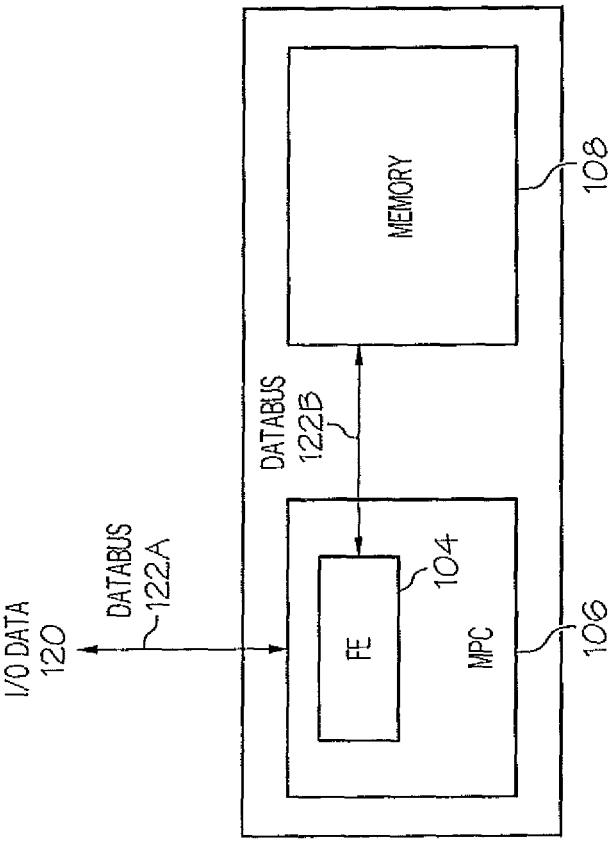

MEMORY
108
DATABUS
122B
I/O DATA
120
DATABUS
122A
FE
104
MPC
106

FIG. 2

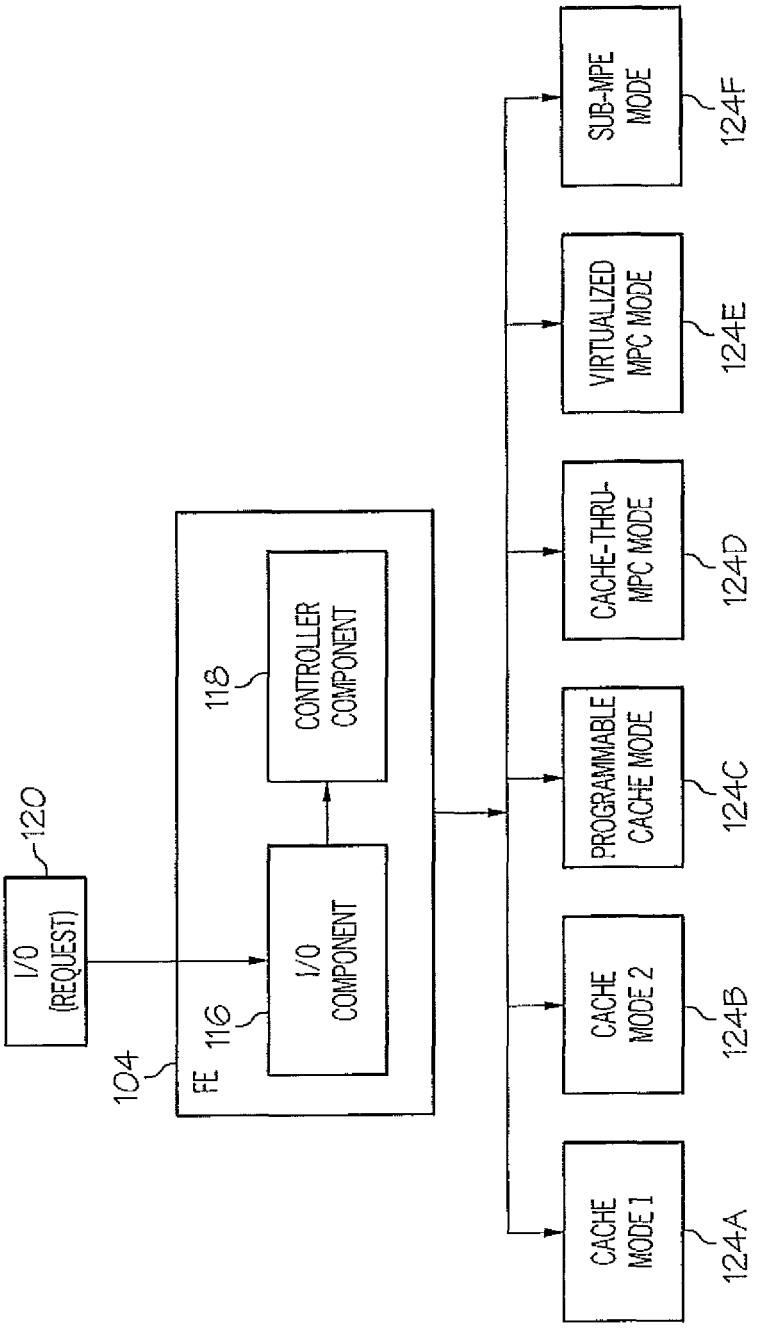

I/O (REQUEST)
120
104
FE
116
I/O COMPONENT
118
CONTROLLER COMPONENT
CACHE MODE 1
124A
CACHE MODE 2
124B
PROGRAMMABLE CACHE MODE
124C
CACHE-THRU-MPC MODE
124D
VIRTUALIZED MPC MODE
124E
SUB-MPE MODE
124F

FIG. 3

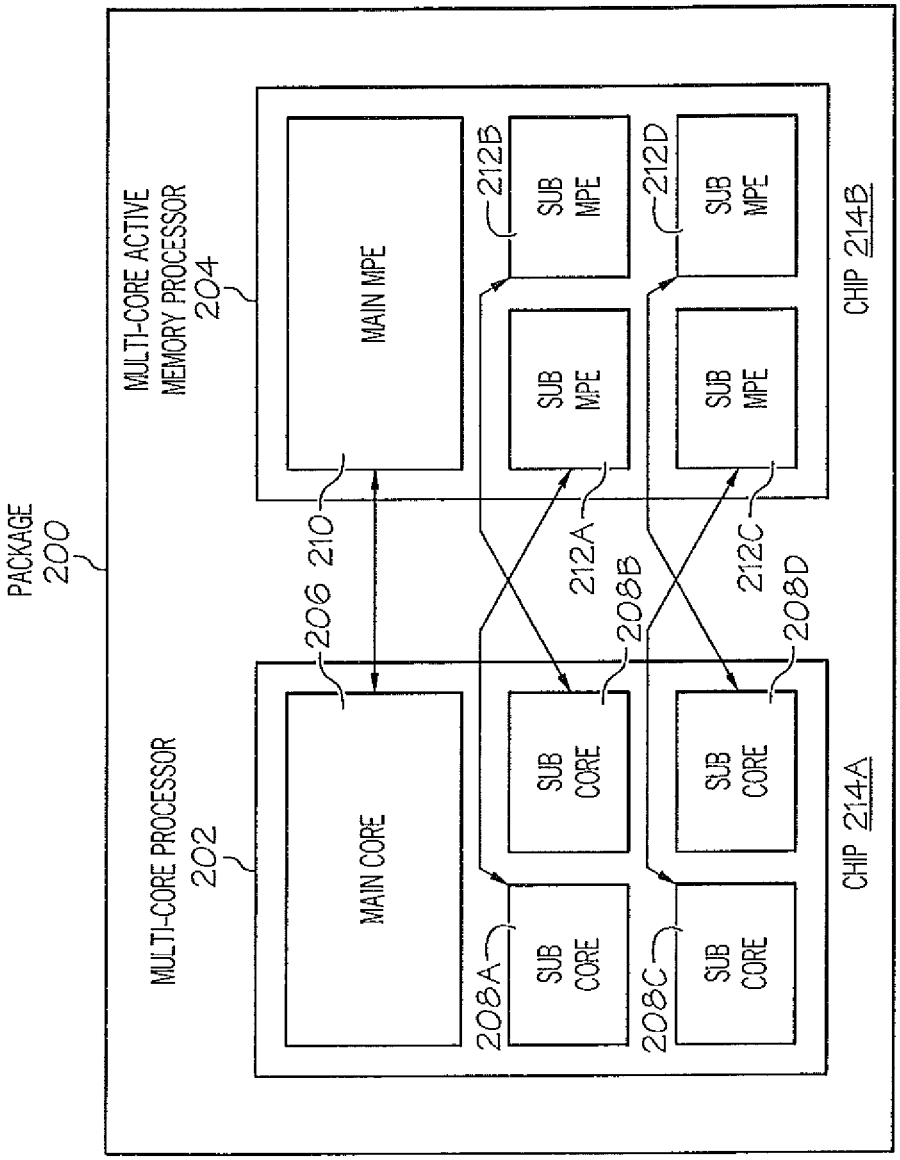

PACKAGE
200
MULTI-CORE ACTIVE
MEMORY PROCESSOR
204
MAIN MPE
SUB
MPE
212B
SUB
MPE
212D
SUB
MPE
SUB
MPE
CHIP 214B
206 210
212A
208B
212C
208D
MULTI-CORE PROCESSOR
202
MAIN CORE
SUB
CORE
SUB
CORE
208A
SUB
CORE
208C
SUB
CORE
CHIP 214A

FIG. 4

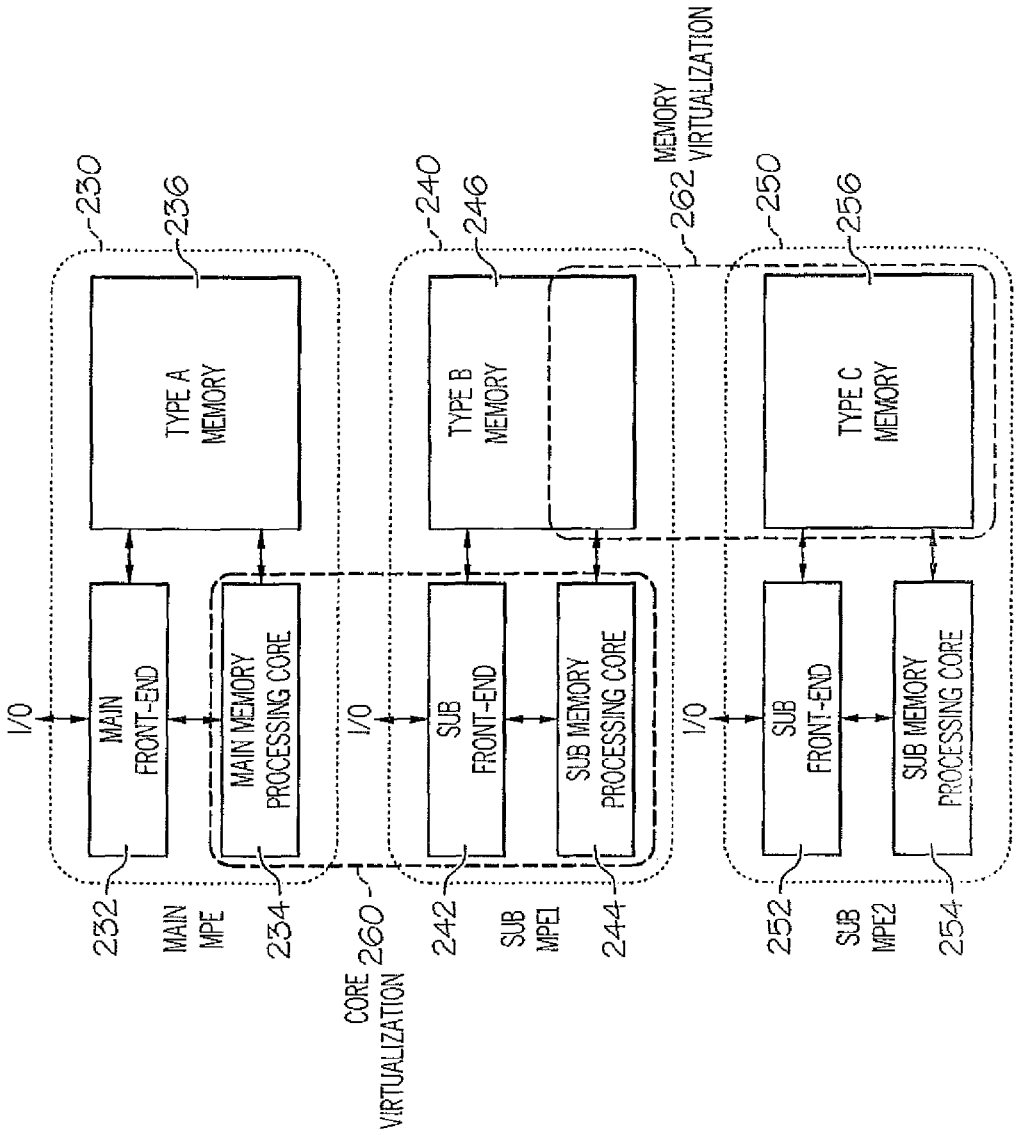

I/O
MAIN FRONT-END
MAIN MEMORY PROCESSING CORE
TYPE A MEMORY
230
236
232
MAIN MPE
234
CORE VIRTUALIZATION 260
I/O
SUB FRONT-END
SUB MEMORY PROCESSING CORE
TYPE B MEMORY
240
246
242
SUB MPE1
244
MEMORY VIRTUALIZATION 262
I/O
SUB FRONT-END
SUB MEMORY PROCESSING CORE
TYPE C MEMORY
250
256
252
SUB MPE2
254

FIG. 5

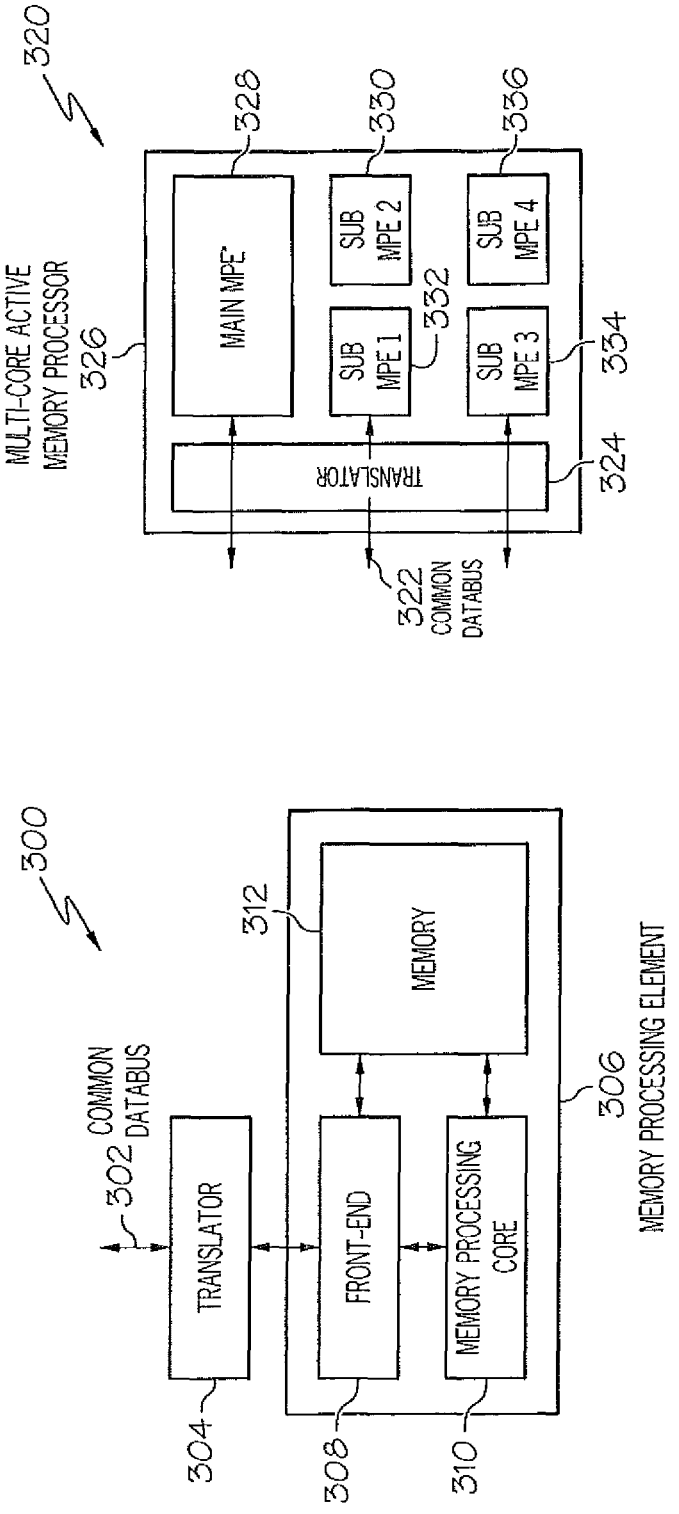

320
328
330
336
MULTI-CORE ACTIVE MEMORY PROCESSOR
326
MAIN MPE
SUB MPE 2
SUB MPE 4
332
SUB MPE 1
SUB MPE 3
334
TRANSLATOR
324
322 COMMON DATABUS
300
312
MEMORY
302 COMMON DATABUS
TRANSLATOR
FRONT-END
MEMORY PROCESSING CORE
306
MEMORY PROCESSING ELEMENT
304
308
310

FIG. 6

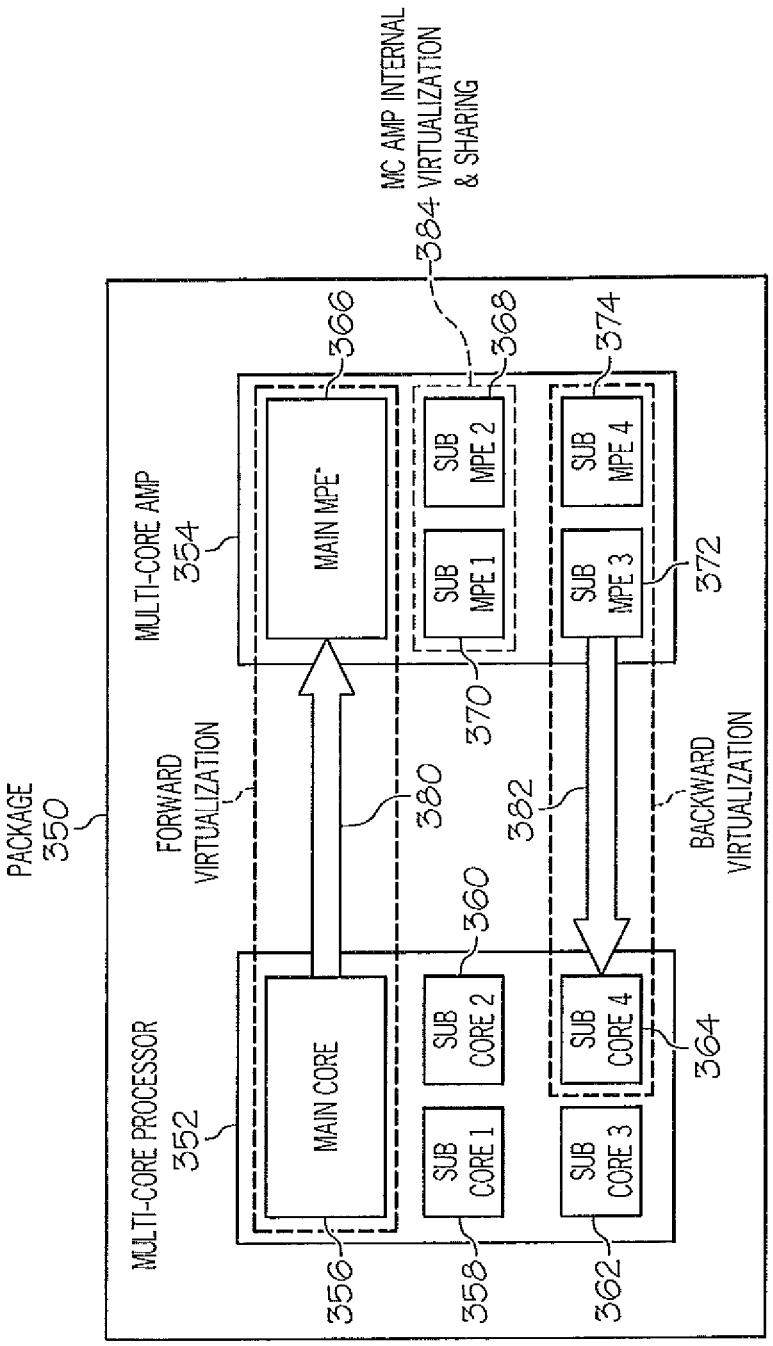

PACKAGE
350
MULTI-CORE PROCESSOR
352
MAIN CORE
SUB CORE 1
SUB CORE 2
SUB CORE 3
SUB CORE 4
356
358
360
362
364
MULTI-CORE AMP
354
MAIN MPE
SUB MPE 1
SUB MPE 2
SUB MPE 3
SUB MPE 4
366
368
370
372
374
MC AMP INTERNAL VIRTUALIZATION & SHARING
384
FORWARD VIRTUALIZATION
380
BACKWARD VIRTUALIZATION
382

FIG. 7

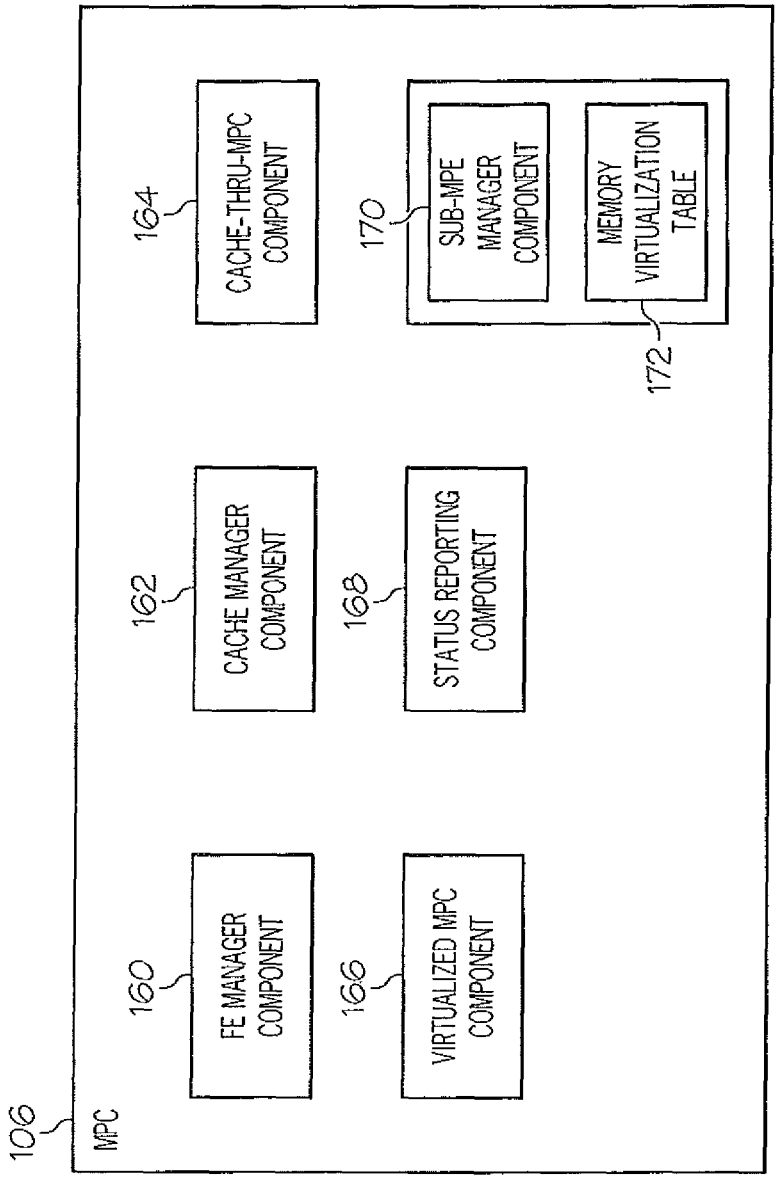

106
MPC
160
FE MANAGER COMPONENT
162
CACHE MANAGER COMPONENT
164
CACHE-THRU-MPC COMPONENT
166
VIRTUALIZED MPC COMPONENT
168
STATUS REPORTING COMPONENT
170
SUB-MPE MANAGER COMPONENT
MEMORY VIRTUALIZATION TABLE
172

FIG. 8

HYBRID ACTIVE MEMORY PROCESSOR SYSTEM

RELATED U.S. APPLICATION DATA

The present patent document is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/955,028 filed Nov. 29, 2010, entitled "HYBRID ACTIVE MEMORY PROCESSOR SYSTEM", the entire contents of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to data cache processing. Specifically, the present invention relates to a system that provides reconfigurable dynamic cache which varies the operation strategy of cache memory based on the demand from applications. The present invention is configured to delegate computational or memory resource needs to a plurality of sub-processing cores for processing. The present invention is further configured to enable processing core and memory utilization by external systems through virtualization.

BACKGROUND

The performance of memory-intensive applications is often limited by how fast the memory system can provide needed data. Latency between processors and memory is often the performance bottleneck in application performance. Multiple processor cores require highly efficient cache operation with wide memory bandwidth.

In today's world, digital system performance and complexity are continually increasing due to technology scaling and three-dimensional (3D) integration. Current designs stick to conventional cache approaches. On-demand, on-chip memory support is critical to make the most of these developments. As the gap widens between processor speed and memory access time, cache architecture must keep up with digital system development trends.

SUMMARY

In general, embodiments of the invention relate to processing a data request in a caching system. Specifically, a system is presented that provides reconfigurable dynamic cache which varies the operation strategy of cache memory based on the demand from the applications originating from different external general processor cores, along with functions of a virtualized hybrid core system. The system includes receiving a data request, selecting an operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm, and processing the data request based on the selected operational mode.

In one embodiment, there is a method for processing a data request in a caching system. In this embodiment, the method comprises: receiving a data request; selecting from at least one operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm; processing the data request or delegating the data request across a common path structure for processing based on the selected operational mode; and returning a response to the sender.

In a second embodiment, there is a system for processing a data request in a caching system. In this embodiment, the system comprises: a memory processing element, comprising: a cache memory, having a plurality of memory blocks; a front end coupled to cache memory by at least one bus, comprising: an input/output component configured to receive a data request and return a response to the sender; a controller component configured to: select from at least one operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm; and process the data request or delegate the data request across a common databus structure for processing based on the selected operational mode.

In a third embodiment, there is a computer-readable medium storing computer instructions which, when executed, enables a computer system to process a data request in a caching system, the computer readable medium comprising: program code for causing a computer system to: receive a data request; select from at least one operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm; process the data request or delegating the data request for processing across a common path structure based on the selected operational mode; and return a response to the sender.

In a fourth embodiment, there exists a method for processing a data request in a caching system. In this embodiment, a computer infrastructure is provided and is operable to: receive a data request; select from at least one operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm; process the data request or delegate the data request for processing across a common path structure based on the selected operational mode; and return a response to the sender.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features of this invention will be more readily understood from the following detailed description of the various aspects of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. **1** illustrates a high-performance processor and active memory processor.

FIG. **2** illustrates a more detailed view of a memory processing element.

FIG. **3** illustrates a schematic process diagram of a memory front end.

FIG. **4** illustrates a schematic diagram of a package containing a multi-core processor and a multi-core active memory processor.

FIG. **5** illustrates a schematic diagram of a package containing a multi-core processor and a multi-core active memory processor.

FIG. **6** illustrates schematic diagrams of communication structures.

FIG. **7** illustrates schematic diagrams depicting examples of virtualization.

FIG. **8** illustrates a more detailed view of a memory processing core.

The drawings are not necessarily to scale. The drawings are merely schematic representations, not intended to portray specific parameters of the invention. The drawings are intended to depict only typical embodiments of the invention, and therefore should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention. In the drawings, like numbering represents like elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Exemplary embodiments will now be described more fully herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments are shown. This disclosure may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the exemplary embodi-

ments set forth herein. Rather, these exemplary embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete and will fully convey the scope of this disclosure to those skilled in the art. In the description, details of well-known features and techniques may be omitted to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the presented embodiments.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of this disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an", and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Furthermore, the use of the terms "a", "an", etc., do not denote a limitation of quantity, but rather denote the presence of at least one of the referenced items. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising", or "includes" and/or "including", when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

As indicated above, embodiments of the present invention provide an active memory processor system and method. Specifically, this invention allows new functions of a virtualized hybrid core system and reconfigurable dynamic cache which varies the operation strategy of cache memory based on the demands of applications originating from different external general processor cores.

Cache is a temporary storage area where frequently used data can be stored for rapid access. When a processor needs to read from or write to a location in main memory, it first checks to determine if a copy of that data resides in cache. If so, the processor reads from or writes to the cache, which is much faster than accessing main memory. In other words, the more requests that can be served by cache, the faster the overall system performance will be.

Referring now to FIG. **1**, a high-performance processor and active memory processor is shown. Package **100** (or chip carrier) houses Chip A **112** and Chip B **114**. High performance processor **110** resides on Chip A **112**. MPE (or memory processing element) **102** resides on Chip B **114**. MPE **102** includes front end (FE) **104** and memory processing core (MPC) **106**. Chip A **112** and Chip B **114** are connected with a set of TSVs **116**. A TSV, or through-silicon-vias, is a vertical electrical connection (via) passing completely through a thin slice or rectangle of silicon. The components of MPE **102** are discussed in detail below.

FIG. **2** depicts a more detailed view of MPE **102**. FE **104** receives read/write requests from a plurality of processors and returns applicable responses (I/O **120**) via databus **122**A. A databus is a subsystem that transfers data between components. FE **104** communicates with memory **108** via databus **122**B. MPE **102** is capable of supporting a plurality of memory types which are coupled to MPC **106** via one or more databuses. Memory block relationships are defined by MPC **106**.

FIG. **3** depicts a process schematic diagram of FE **104**. I/O component **116** receives a data request from a processor. FE **104** includes I/O component **116** and controller component **118**. FE **104** has two primary responsibilities: (1) managing the flow of data requests and responses, and (2) forwarding each data request that is received using the correct cache mode (described in detail below). I/O component **116** handles all input/output traffic. Controller component **118** handles the processing of each data request.

Controller component **118** performs data request **120** utilizing (at least) one of the following options based on the type of request and application demands: cache modes **1** or **2** (**124**A, **124**B), parametric programmable cache mode (**124**C), MPC for Cache-Thru-MPC mode (**124**D), virtualized MPC mode (**124**E), and sub-MPE mode (**124**F) for processing.

If the selected option is cache modes **1** or **2** (**124**A, **124**B), or parametric programmable cache mode **124**C, then the data request is a cache search request which is performed by controller component **118**. If the selected option is Cache-Thru-MPC mode **124**D or virtualized MPC mode **124**E, then the data request is forwarded to MPC **106** for processing. Sub-MPE mode **124**F provides capabilities for virtualized processing and virtualized memory sharing (discussed below). The modes listed are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting. Additional modes may be used within the system and methods described herein.

The first option includes cache mode **1** and cache mode **2** (**124**A, **124**B). Cache modes **1** and **2** operate in a similar manner. Controller component **118** performs the cache search based on the request and the selected mode. If the data is contained in the cache (cache hit), then the request is served by reading the cache. If the data is not contained in cache (cache miss), a fetch is initiated to fetch the data from the next level cache (either internal or external). Cache modes **1** and **2** (**124**A, **124**B) are each pre-programmed modes having several fixed cache operation scenarios and logic. Each is configured using commonly used settings relating to how the cache is arranged internally to store the cached data to increase the effectiveness of the cache.

The second option is parametric programmable cache mode **124**C. Like cache modes **1** and **2** (**124**A, **124**B), a cache search is performed based on the request and the caching logic of programmable cache mode **124**C. Controller component **118** returns the result (cache hit) or generates a cache miss to fetch the next level cache (either internal or external). However, unlike the earlier detailed cache modes, programmable cache mode **124**C is not pre-programmed. This mode accepts parameters from MPC **106** and alters its caching logic based on the received parameters. A programmable cache mode is desirable because it offers inherent flexibility by permitting the selection and/or modification of cache settings.

The third option is cache-thru-MPC mode **124**D. In this mode, FE **104** forwards the cache request directly to MPC **106**. MPC **106** is configured to use its own caching strategy based on the request. MPC **106** performs the cache operation itself and returns the result to the sender of the request.

The fourth option is virtualized MPC mode **124**E. In this mode, FE **104** forwards the data request directly to MPC **106**. The data request under this mode is not a cache request, but a request for data processing. This option allows for MPC **106** to process virtualized threads requested from external cores as part of a hybrid and multi-core system. MPC **106** and its functions, including(?) cache-thru-MPC mode **124**D and virtualized MPC mode **124**E.

The fifth option is sub-MPE mode **124**F which provides the capability for virtualized processing and memory sharing. FIG. **4** illustrates package **200** containing multi-core processor **202** on chip **214**A, and multi-core active memory processor **204** on chip **214**B. Multi-core processor **202** includes main processor core **206** and four sub-processor cores (**208**A, **208**B, **208**C, **208**D). Multi-core active memory processor **204** includes main MPE **210** and four sub-MPEs (**212**A, **212**B, **212**C, **212**D). Multiple MPEs are organized as Main MPE **210** having one or more sub-MPEs to define a collaborative relationship. Each MPE consists of a front end (FE), memory processing core (MPC), and memory. The relationship allows

main MPE **210** to lease memory to other MPEs as cache or memory space, or assist in processing of a memory-intensive task.

Although each sub-MPE may be set up similarly to the main MPE, the main MPE maintains control over its sub-MPEs. Main MPE is capable of delegating one or more of its roles or functions to sub-MPEs via the front end. Main MPE **210** has the option of making a sub-MPE autonomous as encapsulated cache or set up a collaborative relationship between the main MPE and sub-MPE.

Main MPE **210** is also tasked with grouping its sub-MPEs. Groups form either a cascaded chain or tree structure in I/O responses. Each group has its own mapping to external input/output. Main MPE updates groups and grouping relationships based on predefined criteria including, but not limited to, proximity, speed, power, consumption, and type and size of each sub-MPE, in order to meet application demands in real time.

FIG. **5** illustrates core virtualization and memory virtualization. In this example, three MPEs are depicted. Main MPE **230** and two sub-MPEs (**240** and **250**). MPE **230** includes FE **232**, MPC **234**, and memory **236**. Sub-MPE **240** includes FE **242**, MPC **244**, and memory **246**. Sub-MPE **250** includes FE **252**, MPC **254**, and memory **256**. Main MPE **230** is configured to delegate some of its processing needs to sub-MPE **240** (core virtualization). Main MPE **230** is configured to requisition sub-MPE **250** for memory sharing based on demands from applications (memory virtualization).

MPE core and memory are virtualized through FE setup and MPE core management. A main MPE core is configured to delegate computational or memory resource needs to a plurality of sub-processing cores to satisfy application demands. MPE memory is virtualized, under MPE core supervision, to share the memory space with other MPE memory and MPE cores. Core virtualization is based on threads. Core and memory virtualization allows for dividing virtualization resourcing needs with different proportions going to one or more entities. Memory virtualization is controlled and logged continuously (in real time and memory space allocation) with a table kept in the MPE.

Communication among different systems can be difficult. FIG. **6** depicts two example structures which provide reliable communication pathways. Structure **300** includes MPE **306**, translator **304**, and common databus **302** which connects to an external processor (not pictured). MPE **306** includes FE **308**, MPC **310**, and memory **312**. Structure **320** includes multi-core active memory processor **326** and common databus **322**. Multi-core active memory processor **326** includes main translator **324**, main MPE **328**, and for sub-MPEs (**330**, **332**, **334**, and **336**).

System and software integration are made difficult due to diverse processor core and memory technologies. Diverse system designs promote business independence which is necessary because each system needs customization and optimization to meet business needs. Having a common databus and translator structure enables multi-core processor hardware integration in a standardized manner. It provides an integration method for operating systems and application level platforms. Hybrid and heterogeneous MPCs, along with external processor cores, are able to establish virtualization through a common databus, encapsulation, and translation. The common database allows integration among all heterogeneous elements (MPEs, MPCs, sub-MPEs, sub-MPCs, etc.) of a multi-core hybrid active memory processor (AMP) and a multi-core processor (MCP). Each element (MPE, MPC, sub-MPE, and sub-MPC, etc.) implements a translator. Translators provide information relating to the requested element and data request including address, data format, virtualization, and data type. Use of data types allows bi-directional transfer of data requests.

FIG. **7** depicts schematic diagrams depicting virtualization examples. MCP **352** includes MPC **356**, and sub-MPCs (**358**, **360**, **362**, and **364**). Multi-core AMP **350** includes main MPE **366** and sub-MPEs (**368**, **370**, **372**, and **374**). Virtualization may be performed internally as shown in MC AMP internal virtualization and sharing **384**. Sub-MPE **368** and sub-MPE **370** share memory resources. Virtualizations may also be performed externally across a common database. As depicted in forward virtualization **380**, main core **356** is able to delegate computational and memory needs to main MPE **366**. In backward virtualization **382**, sub-MPE **372** and sub-MPE **374** are able to requisition sub-Core **362** and sub-Core **364** based on application demands.

FIG. **8** depicts a detailed view of MPC **106**. MPC **160** includes FE manager component **160**, cache manager component **162**, cache-thru-MPC component **164**, virtualized MPC component **166**, status report component **168**, and sub-MPE manager component **170**. FE manager component **160** and cache manager component **162** control caching operations by dynamically reconfiguring FE **104** behavior and dynamically adjusting cache memory **108** configuration.

FE manager component **160** monitors FE **104** activity, analyzes FE **104** trends and patterns, and updates FE **104** programmable strategies in order to make processing more efficient. FE manager component **160** controls caching strategies by controlling FE **104** cache modes. FE manager component **160** makes cache strategy decisions based on performance and power variation. The performance of cache can be quantified by the speed of the cache subsystem, along with hit and miss rates.

MPC **106** monitors cache behavior, analyzes cache behavior, and is capable of reconfiguring cache dynamically in real-time based on the demand from the applications originating from different external general processor cores. Cache manager component **162** is configured to make changes to cache size, association, and manner, when necessary. Although increasing or reconfiguring cache size, associativity, and manner can improve the cache hit rate, it can make cache access time longer. It is the job of cache manager component **162** to find a workable balance. Cache manager component **162** is further configured to dynamically control the settings of programmable cache mode **124**C through parameters. The settings relate to how the cache is arranged internally.

Cache-thru-MPC component **164** receives a cache request from FE **104**. Cache-thru-MPC component **164** is configured to use its own caching strategy when serving the request. Caching strategies under cache-thru-MPC mode are configurable and are programmed into Cache-thru-MPC component **164**. Cache-thru-MPC component **164** performs the cache operation itself and returns the result to the sender of the request.

Virtualized MPC component **166** operates as a generic processor with a large and fast memory. The goal of virtualized processing by virtualized MPC component **166** is to reduce the number of transactions that are required to be processed. In other words, the purpose of virtualized MPC mode **124**E is to combine many simple read/write operations into one operation which is performed by the MPC. Virtualized MPC component **166** is pre-programmed to handle custom types of transactions which are performed on the memory side.

For example, processor A1 has a memory intensive job it is performing. Processor A1 sends a request to MPC **106** to

perform a virtualized thread for processor A1 with a block of memory assigned for virtual thread of processor A1. Rather than being a cache for processor A1, MPC **106** directly performs the processor's operation, making the processing more efficient. Still, the processor can have cache relations with MPC **106**, and MPC **106** can still serve other cores with remaining memory. In this example, processor A1 sees MPC **106** as a cache and a sub-processor at the same time.

Sub-MPE manager component **170** of the main MPE controls its sub-MPEs. Computational resource sharing and memory sharing are virtualized by sub-MPE manager component through FE setup. FE **104** of main MPE identifies scenarios when the main MPE needs to delegate either memory tasks or computational tasks, or both. Sub-MPE manager component **170** controls grouping of sub-MPEs. Physical memory assignments are updated dynamically through memory virtualization as demands change in real time. Memory virtualization is controlled and logged continuously (in time and memory space allocations) into memory virtualization table **172** by sub-MPE manager component **170**.

Status reporting component **168** transmits status information to external entities. For example, MPC **106** wants other processor cores and MPCs to know that MPC **106** is not just a cache block, but also a memory processing core (MPC). External entities include other cores and MPCs that share databus **122**A. There are several methods for reporting including using: (1) a hybrid databus with data abstraction; (2) a double-acting MPC as a cache and a sub-processor; and (3) an MPE that collects MPE **106** status information. MPC **106** responds to other processor cores as if it is a cache and a processor at the same time. MPC **106** status is exchanged and recognized by observing cache and processor entities.

It should be understood that the present invention can be realized in hardware, software, or any combination thereof. Any kind of computer/server system(s)—or other apparatus adapted for carrying out the methods described herein—is suited. A typical combination of hardware and software could be a general purpose computer system with a computer program that, when loaded and executed, carries out the respective methods described herein. Alternatively, a specific use computer, containing specialized hardware for carrying out one or more of the functional tasks of the invention, could be utilized. The present invention can also be embedded in a computer program product, which comprises all the respective features enabling the implementation of the methods described herein, and which—when loaded in a computer system—is able to carry out these methods. Computer program, software program, program, or software, in the present context, mean any expression, in any language, code, or notation, of a set of instructions intended to cause a system having an information processing capability to perform a particular function either directly or after either or both of the following: (a) conversion to another language, code, or notation; and/or (b) reproduction in a different material form.

Program code embodied on a computer readable medium may be transmitted using any appropriate medium including, but not limited to, wireless, wireline, optical fiber cable, radio-frequency (RF), etc., or any suitable combination of the foregoing.

The foregoing description of various aspects of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed and, obviously, many modifications and variations are possible. Such modifications and variations that may be apparent to a person skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the invention as defined by the accompanying claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for processing a data request in a memory control system, comprising:
- receiving a data request;
- selecting an operational mode from at least one operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm, the at least one operational mode comprising at least one of a cache mode, a parametric programmable cache mode, a main processing core (MPC) for Cache-Thru-MPC mode, a virtualized MPC mode, or a sub-memory processing element (MPE) mode;
- processing the data request or delegating the data request across a common path structure for processing based on the selected operational mode; and
- returning a response to the sender.

2. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:
- monitoring the selecting activity;
- analyzing the selecting activity; and
- dynamically updating the selection algorithm based on the analysis.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein in response to the at least one selected operational mode comprising the cache mode or the parametric programmable cache mode, processing the data request by a controller component.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein in response to the selected operational mode comprising at least one of cache-thru-MPC mode or virtualized MPC mode, delegating the data request to MPC for processing.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the sub-MPE mode provides capabilities for virtualized processing and virtualized memory sharing.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein the common path structure allows for bi-directional communication and delegation of data requests.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the processing step includes performing a cache search when the data request is a cache search request based on the selected operational mode, the selected operational mode having caching logic.

8. A system for processing a data request in a memory control system, comprising:
- a memory processing element, comprising:
  - a cache memory, comprising a plurality of memory blocks;
  - a front end coupled to cache memory by at least one bus, comprising:
    - an input/output component configured to receive a data request and return a response to the sender;
    - a controller component configured to:
      - select an operational mode from at least one operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm, the at least one operational mode comprising at least one of a cache mode, a parametric programmable cache mode, a main processing core (MPC) for Cache-Thru-MPC mode, a virtualized MPC mode, or a sub-memory processing element (MPE) mode; and
      - process the data request or delegate the data request for processing across a common databus structure based on the selected operational mode.

9. The system of claim **8**, the memory processing element further comprising:
- a memory processing core, comprising:
  - a front end manager component configured to monitor front end activity, analyze the front end activity, and

dynamically update the selection algorithm based on the front end activity analysis.

10. The system of claim **8**, wherein at least one of the operational modes is configured to delegate the data request to a sub-processor.

11. The system of claim **10**, wherein the delegating step includes delegating a cache search request for processing.

12. The system of claim **10**, wherein the delegating step includes delegating a data processing request for processing.

13. The system of claim **8**, wherein the common databus structure allows for bi-directional communication and delegation of data requests.

14. The system of claim **8**, the memory processing core further comprising a sub-processor component configured to control a plurality of sub-processors for delegating a data request received by the memory processing element.

15. The system of claim **14**, the sub-processor component further configured to:

monitor data relating to cache search when the cache search is delegated for processing; and

store the data in a data storage area.

16. The system of claim **8**, the memory processing core further comprising a status reporting component configured to notify external entities of functions performed by the memory processing element.

17. A computer-readable device storing computer instructions which, when executed, enables a computer system to process a data request in a memory control system, the computer instructions comprising:

receiving a data request;

selecting an operational mode from at least one operational mode based on the data request and a predefined selection algorithm, the at least one operational mode comprising at least one of a cache mode, a parametric programmable cache mode, a main processing core (MPC) for Cache-Thru-MPC mode, a virtualized MPC mode, or a sub-memory processing element (MPE) mode;

processing the data request or delegating the data request for processing across a common path structure based on the selected operational mode; and

returning a response to the sender.

18. The computer-readable device of claim **17**, wherein the delegating step includes delegating a cache search request for processing.

19. The computer-readable device of claim **17**, wherein the delegating step includes delegating a data processing request for processing.

20. The computer-readable device of claim **17**, wherein the common path structure allows for bi-directional communication and delegation of data requests.

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